

SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

PUB 195 **6 Ed 1999** **LAST NM 49/01**

Page 114—Lines 12 to 17/R; read:

Aspect.—The main fairway channel is entered from NW of Kokkola Light. It is indicated by lighted ranges and marked by lighted buoys and beacons.

Bergbadan Beacon, equipped with a racon, stands on an islet at the S side of the main channel, about 2 miles SSE of Kokkola Light.

A water tower and several prominent tanks and chimneys stand in the vicinity of the harbor area.

(BA NP 20)

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Page 114—Lines 26 to 41/R; read:

NNE of Kokkola Light, has a least depth of 4.2m.

Ohtakari (64°05'N., 23°24'E.), a small island lying close offshore, is located 15 miles ENE of Kokkola Light. A fishing light is occasionally shown from the E side of this island.

A line of shoals, with depths of less than 10m, extends SE between Ykskivi Shoal and Ohtakari.

Himanka (64°04'N., 23°39'E.) (World Port Index No. 27540), lying 6.5 miles ESE Ohtakari, is a loading place situated near the mouth of a river. It lies in the E part of the head of a bay, which is fronted by a chain of small islands, islets, and rocks. There is a wharf with a depth of 1.8m alongside. Anchorages are available in the immediate approach. A fairway channel, authorized for drafts up to 4.2m, leads from seaward as far as the anchorages. Pilotage is compulsory and pilots may be obtained from the station at Tankar.

The intervening coast between Himanka and Rahja, 10 miles NNE, is low and much indented by small bays and inlets. The shore is fronted by numerous small islands and rocks. The 10m curve lies up to 5 miles off this part of the coast.

Hevoskari (64°12'N., 23°34'E.), lying about 7.5 miles NE of Ohtakari, is the outermost of the islands fronting this part of the coast.

Ulkokalla (64°20'N., 23°27'E.), 6m high, lies 10 miles NE of Ykskivi Shoal and about 10 miles offshore. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 14m high, standing near the N side of this islet. A house with a red roof is situated close to the light.

Maakalla, 6m high, lies 2 miles SE of Ulkokalla. A light is occasionally shown from this barren islet.

Both of these islets are fronted by foul ground and surrounded by shoals and rocky patches, with depths of less than 10m, lying up to about 3 miles seaward.

Only vessels with local knowledge should pass between Ulkokalla and the mainland shore.

Rahja (64°12'N., 23°44'E.) is a small timber-loading place situated about 28 miles NE of Kokkola. Two quays on the SW side of the harbor provide 265m of commercial berthage, with a depth of 8.5m alongside. Three anchorages, with depths of 6 to 11m, lie within an inlet W of Rahja but

are suitable only for small vessels. Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be obtained from the Tankar pilot station.

Lepanen (64°14'N., 23°39'E.), marked by a light, is the N most of a chain of small islands extending from the shore. Aijankallio Beacon, equipped with a racon, is located about 1 mile W of Lepanen. Roima lighted beacon, equipped with a racon, is located about 1 mile ENE of Lepanen. The main channel leading from sea to Rahja, which is authorized for drafts up to 8.5m, passes close SW of the island and is indicated by lighted ranges.

Kalajoki (64°16'N., 23°56'E.), a small craft harbor, is situated about 7 miles NE of Rahja, at the head of a bay. The coast in this vicinity is fronted by a flat which has depths of less than 5m and extends up to about 4 miles seaward. Above and below-water rocks extend up to about 1.5 miles NNW from Lehtoniemi, the W entrance point of the bay. Local knowledge is required for entry.

Pertunmatala (64°21'N., 23°54'E.), lying 4.5 miles NNE of Lehtoniemi, is a small group of above and below-water rocks located about 1.2 miles offshore.

10.7 Nahkiainen Light (64°37'N., 23°54'E.) is shown from a prominent tower with a helicopter platform, 24m high, standing on Ulkonahkiainen, a rocky shoal area. Detached shoal patches, with depths of less than 10m, extend up to about 2 miles seaward of the light. They are marked by buoys and may best be seen on the chart.

An isolated shoal patch, with a depth of 7.3m, lies 4.5 miles SSE of the light.

Raahe Light (64°39'N., 24°14'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a prominent tower, 24m high, standing 9 miles ENE of Nahkiainen Light.

Maanahkiainen, a detached shoal, has a least depth of 3.5m and lies about 3 miles SSW of the light.

Caution.—A local magnetic anomaly exists within a small area located 9 miles SSW of Nahkiainen Light.

A local magnetic anomaly exists in the area lying between Nahkiainen Light and Raahe Light.

(BA NP 20)

50/01

Page 115—Lines 1 to 59/L; strike out.

(NIMA)

50/01

Page 115—Lines 1 to 18/R; strike out.

(NIMA)

50/01

Page 115—Lines 34 to 44/R; read:

Depths—Limitations.—The main approach channel leading from seaward, which is authorized for drafts up to 8m, passes N of Nahkiainen Light and close S of Raahe Light.

The principal wharves include Lapaluoto Quay, which is 100m long and has a depth of 8m alongside; Import Quay, which is 370m long and has a depth of 8m alongside; Export Quay, which is 270m long and has a depth of 8m alongside; and Oil Quay, which is 207m long and has a depth of 8m alongside. There are facilities for tanker, bulk, ro-ro, and

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general cargo vessels. Vessels up to 40,000 dwt, 200m in length, and 8m draft can be accommodated in the port.

Aspect.—On approaching the coast, a range of hills, 100 to 120m high, can be seen rising about 7 miles inland, 10 miles SSE of the town.

The main entrance channel is indicated by lighted ranges, lighted buoys, and beacons. Heikinkari, the front range light, is situated 3.4 miles E of Raahe Light and is equipped with a racon.

A church, with a conspicuous tower, stands in the town and a square water tower is situated 0.3 mile SW of it. A prominent chimney, 110m high, stands 2.5 miles SW of the church in the vicinity of the harbor.

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Page 116—Lines 5 to 32/L; read:

mainland about 8 miles NNE of Raahe. It is fronted by rocks extending up to about 1 mile seaward. A light is shown from a prominent framework structure, 30m high, standing near the NW extremity of this peninsula.

Hailuoto (65°03'N., 24°46'E.), a low and wooded island, lies with its S extremity located 8.5 miles N of Tauvo.

Marjaniemi Light (65°02'N., 24°34'E.) is shown from a prominent tower, 25m high, standing on the W extremity of Hailuoto.

A pilot station and a small craft harbor are situated near the light. This station provides pilots for Oulu, Kemi, and the Tornio/Roytta Channels.

Merikallat (65°02'N., 24°05'E.), a shoal area of sand and stones, lies between 10 and 14 miles W of Hailuoto. It has a least depth of 6.7m and is marked by buoys.

Artunmatala (65°15'N., 24°07'E.), with a least depth of 8m, lies about 17 miles NNW of Marjaniemi Light. This shoal, which is marked by a buoy, is the outermost patch with a depth of less than 10m lying off this stretch of coast.

Oulu 1 Light (65°11'N., 24°30'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a prominent tower, 24m high, standing about 9 miles N of Marjaniemi Light.

Oulun Portti lighted beacon is situated 3.4 miles W of this light. An isolated shoal patch, with a depth of 8.2m, lies about 0.6 mile S of the lighted beacon and is marked by a buoy.

Oulu 2 Light (65°10'N., 24°35'E.) is shown from a prominent tower, 24m high, standing 2.3 miles ESE of Oulu 1 Light.

Oulu 3 Light (65°09'N., 24°40'E.) is shown from a prominent tower, 24m high, standing 2.5 miles SE of Oulu 2 Light.

Luodematala Light (65°10'N., 25°00'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a structure, 29m high, standing 10.3 miles E of Oulu 2 Light.

Directions.—The waters fronting Oulu are encumbered by numerous islets, rocks, and shoal areas. Recommended routes (channels), which may best be seen on the chart, lead through these dangers and obstructions to the port. The fairways are indicated by lighted ranges and marked by buoys and beacons.

The main approach channel from seaward, which is authorized for drafts up to 10m, is entered about 24 miles WNW of Marjaniemi Light. This route leads E for about 20 miles and passes close S of Oulun Portti lighted beacon and 0.5 mile S of Oulu 1 Light. It then leads in a SE direction for about 24 miles, passing NE of Hailuoto, to the port. The fairway passes close NE of Oulu 2 Light and close SW of Oulu 3 Light.

Two alternate channels, which are authorized for drafts up to 8m, lead N or E of Merikallat shoal and merge together. This route then leads NE for about 7 miles and joins the main channel 1.5 miles SW of Oulu 1 Light.

Another alternate channel, which is authorized for drafts up to 6.1m, leads about 6 miles SE. This route passes close N of Oulu 1 Light and joins the main channel about 0.5 mile NW of Oulu 2 Light.

A secondary channel, which is authorized for drafts up to 4.2m, is entered about 6 miles SW of Marjaniemi Light. This route leads N and NE for about 14 miles. It passes 1.6 miles W of Marjaniemi Light and joins the main channel in the vicinity of Oulu 3 Light.

Another secondary channel, which is authorized for drafts up to 3.5m, is entered about 8 miles NW of Marjaniemi Light. It leads 6 miles ESE and joins the first secondary channel 3.2 miles NNW of Marjaniemi Light. The secondary channels are used only in daylight.

A shallow inshore channel, for small craft with local knowledge, leads from Raahe to Oulu. It passes between the S side of Hailuoto and the mainland.

A main coastal route, which is authorized for drafts up to 10m, leads between the approaches to Oulu and the approaches to Kemi. This channel leaves the main approach route about 4.3 miles SE of Luodematala Light and leads NE and E for 3 miles through a narrow passage. It then leads about 27 miles in a NW direction to a position 4.5 miles W of Harkaletto Light (65°30'N., 24°50'E.). From this position the channel leads 7 miles W to join the main approach route for Kemi (see paragraph 10.12).

Caution.—Local magnetic anomalies exist within an area, the limits of which are shown on the chart, centered 9 miles W of Tauvo Light.

(BA NP 20)

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RADIO NAVIGATIONAL AIDS CORRECTIONS

PUB 117

Ed 2001

LAST NM 49/01

(1) No.	(2) Name	(3) Type	(4) Position Rx Tx	(5) Frequency	(6) Range	(7) Procedure	(8) Remarks
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UNITED KINGDOM

The VHF direction finding stations of the United Kingdom are for emergency use only. Except for Guernsey and Jersey, all are remotely controlled by a HM Coast Guard Maritime Rescue Coordination Center or Sub-Center (MRCC/MRSC). The following details of operation are common to all of these stations:

- A. Ch.16.
- B. Ch.16 (distress only).
Ch.67. Ch.82 (Jersey only).
- C. Ch.16 (distress only).
Ch.67. Ch.82 (Jersey only).

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RDF 51 59 36 N
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MRSC Thames.

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